

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	MISCELLANEOUS MECHANICAL & ENGINEERING	1	0	1	84.00	0.19
5.	CHEMICALS (OTHER THAN FERTILIZERS)	2	0	2	2234.20	5.02
6.	TEXTILES (INCLUD. DYED PRINTED)	2	0	2	5250.00	11.80
7.	PAPER AND PULP INCLUDING PAPER PRODUCT	1	0	1	2311.21	5.20
8.	RUBBER GOODS	1	0	1	21000.00	47.22
9.	GLASS	1	0	1	20.00	0.04
10.	CONSULTANCY SERVICES					
	Management Services	2	0	2	135.00	0.30
	Total	2	0	2	135.00	0.30
11.	SERVICE SECTOR					
	Financial	1	0	1	107.10	0.24
	Non-Financial Services	2	0	2	3500.00	7.87
	Total	3	0	3	3607.10	8.11
12.	HOTEL & TOURISM					
	Hotel & Restaurants	3	2	1	10.00	0.02
	Total	3	2	1	10.00	0.02
13.	TRADING CO.	2	0	2	60.00	0.13
14.	MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES					
	Others (Misc. Industries)	1	0	1	48.00	0.11
	Total	1	0	1	48.00	0.11
Total		29	5	24	44473.33	

NIC/ISD

Statement-II

Sector wise break up of pending FDI cases for Hong Kong as on 5.5.97

Sl.No.	Sector	No. of cases
1.	Electronics	1
2.	Trading	1
3.	Power	1
4.	Transportation	1
5.	Service Sector (Financial)	1
Total		5

*[Translation]***Production of Vehicles**

*486. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production capacity of different kind of vehicles has been increased in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with production capacity of various types of vehicles in the country during the initial and ending years of the Eighth Five Year Plan, separately;

(c) whether production capacity was utilised fully during the said period; and

(d) if not, the percentage of the capacity utilised each year during the said plan and the reason for not utilising the full production capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI

MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of installed production capacity of various types of vehicles is as follows:

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 (Prov.)
Four wheelers	5,01,810	5,11,810	6,45,125	9,18,000	9,18,000
Two and three wheelers	27,73,000	28,90,000	31,46,000	35,52,000	35,52,000

(c) and (d) The percentage of capacity utilisation has been as follows:

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Four wheelers	65.88	77.95	78.86	73.54	85.40
Two & Three wheelers	56.54	64.22	74.01	79.66	89.97

Capacity utilisation depends on the market forces of demand and supply.

[English]

Silk Yarn

487. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the silk yarn produced in Karnataka and other States during the last three years;

(b) whether there is a vast scope for producing and exporting more silk yarn in these States; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to promote the production and export of silk yarn?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) The production of raw silk, spun silk yarn and noil silk yarn in Karnataka and other States during the years 1993-94 to 1995-96 is as follows:

(In Tonnes)

Year/variety	Karnataka	Other States	Total
1	2	3	4
Raw silk			
1993-94	8250	5441	13691
1994-95	8865	5714	14579
1995-96	8264	5515	13779

	1	2	3	4
Spun Silk Yarn				
1993-94		259	104	363
1994-95		224	261	485
1995-96		173	222	395
Noil Silk Yarn				
1993-94		173	118	291
1994-95		128	93	221
1995-96		89	94	183

(b) and (c) Realising the vast scope for increasing the production of raw silk/silk yarn in the country, the sericulture departments of the States are formulating and implementing various programmes/projects/schemes for the development of sericulture. In order to supplement the efforts of the States, the Central Silk Board (CSB) has set-up a country-wide network of units to extend necessary R & D extension, training and infrastructural support. CSB also takes up sericulture development projects in collaboration with the State(s). The improved silkworm races and technology developed by the Research Institutes of CSB, the infrastructure created under the various projects implemented by the CSB like the National Sericulture Project and continued efforts towards quality improvement by CSB such as upgrading the laboratory at Bangalore and setting up of laboratories at Varanasi, Jammu and Bhagalpur to meet the requirements of eco testing and quality testing will contribute in increasing the production of raw silk.